Open Source High Availability on Linux

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HighAvailability

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Agenda - High Availability on Linux

▶ HA Basics

▶ Open Source High-Availability Software for Linux

    ▶ Linux-HA Open Source project

    ▶ DRBD Open Source Project

    ▶ Linux Virtual Server (LVS) Project

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The Desire for HA Systems

Who wants low-availability systems?

Why are so few systems High-Availability?

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Barriers to HA Systems

▶ Cost

    ▶ Very manageable with modern hardware, OSS software

▶ Complexity

    ▶ Can't give away 'simplicity' – good management tools help

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Potential User Community

What would be the result?

▶ Increased Availability

▶ Drastically multiplying customers multiplies experience - products mature faster (especially in OSS model)

▶ OSS developers grow from customers

▶ **OSS Clustering is a disruptive technology**

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What is a Computer Cluster?

▶ From Wikipedia:

A computer cluster is a group of loosely coupled computers that work together closely so that in many respects they can be viewed as though they are a single computer.

Clusters are usually deployed to improve performance and/or availability over that provided by a single computer, while typically being much more cost-effective than single computers of comparable speed or availability.

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HA vs. HPC Clustering

▶ HPC clusters work primarily to manage and maximize the increased performance which results from having multiple computers working together

▶ High-Availability clusters primarily work to manage and maximize the increased availability which is possible when multiple computers work together

▶ These goals are not mutually exclusive

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What is an HA cluster?

▶ A group of computers which cooperate to provide a service even when system components fail

▶ When one machine goes down, others take over its work

  ▶ This involves IP address takeover, service takeover, etc.

  ▶ New work comes to the "takeover" machine

▶ When a service fails, it is restarted

  ▶ Can be restarted on the same server or a different one

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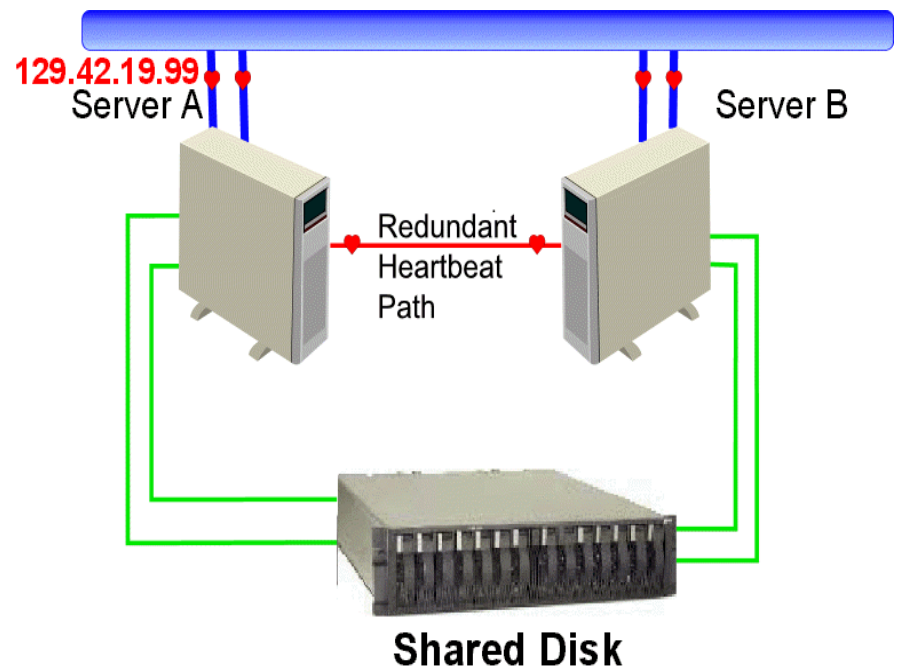# What Can HA clustering do for you?

▶ **It cannot achieve 100% availability** – *nothing can.*

▶ HA Clustering primarily designed to recover from single faults

▶ It can make your outages very short

 ▶ From about a second to a few minutes

▶ It is like a Magician's (Illusionist's) trick:

 ▶ When it goes well, the hand is faster than the eye

 ▶ When it goes not-so-well, it can be reasonably visible

▶ A good HA clustering system adds a "9" to your base availability

 ▶ 99->99.9, 99.9->99.99, 99.99->99.999, etc.

▶ **Complexity is the enemy of reliability!**

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High Availability Approach - Redundancy

▶ Redundancy eliminates Single Points Of Failure (**SPOF**)
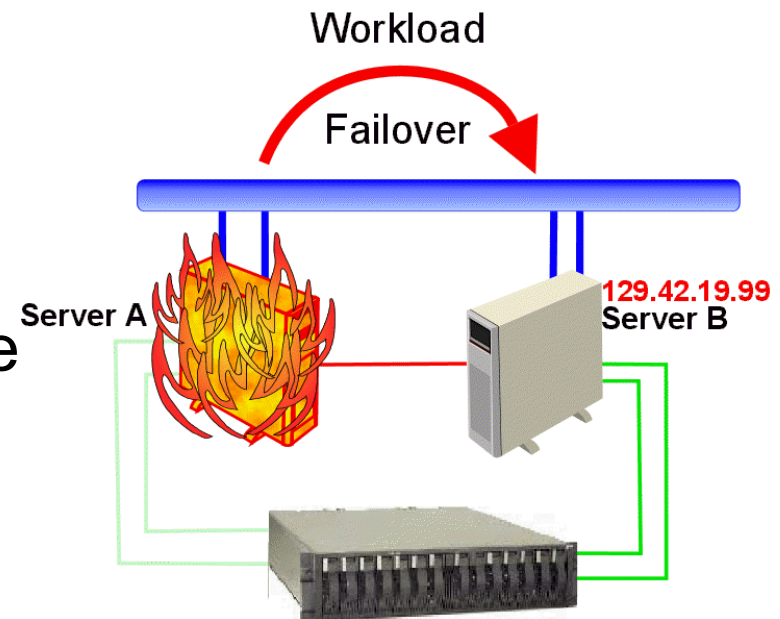
▶ Reduces cost of planned and unplanned outages

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The 3 R's of High-Availability

- **R**edundancy
- **R**edundancy
- **R**edundancy

- If this sounds redundant, that's probably appropriate...
       ;-)
- **HA Clustering is a good way of providing and managing redundancy**

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High Availability Approach - Failover

▶ Auto detect Failures (hardware, network, applications)

▶ Automatic Recovery from failures (no human intervention)

▶ Managed failover to standby syste components

Workload

Failover

Server A

129.42.19.99
Server B

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Statistics...   Counting Nines...

Availability percentage	Yearly downtime
100%	0
99.99999%	3s
99.9999%	30 sec
99.999%	5 min
99.99%	52 min
99.9%	9 hr
99%	3.5 day

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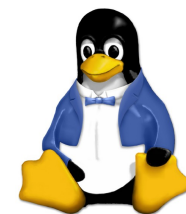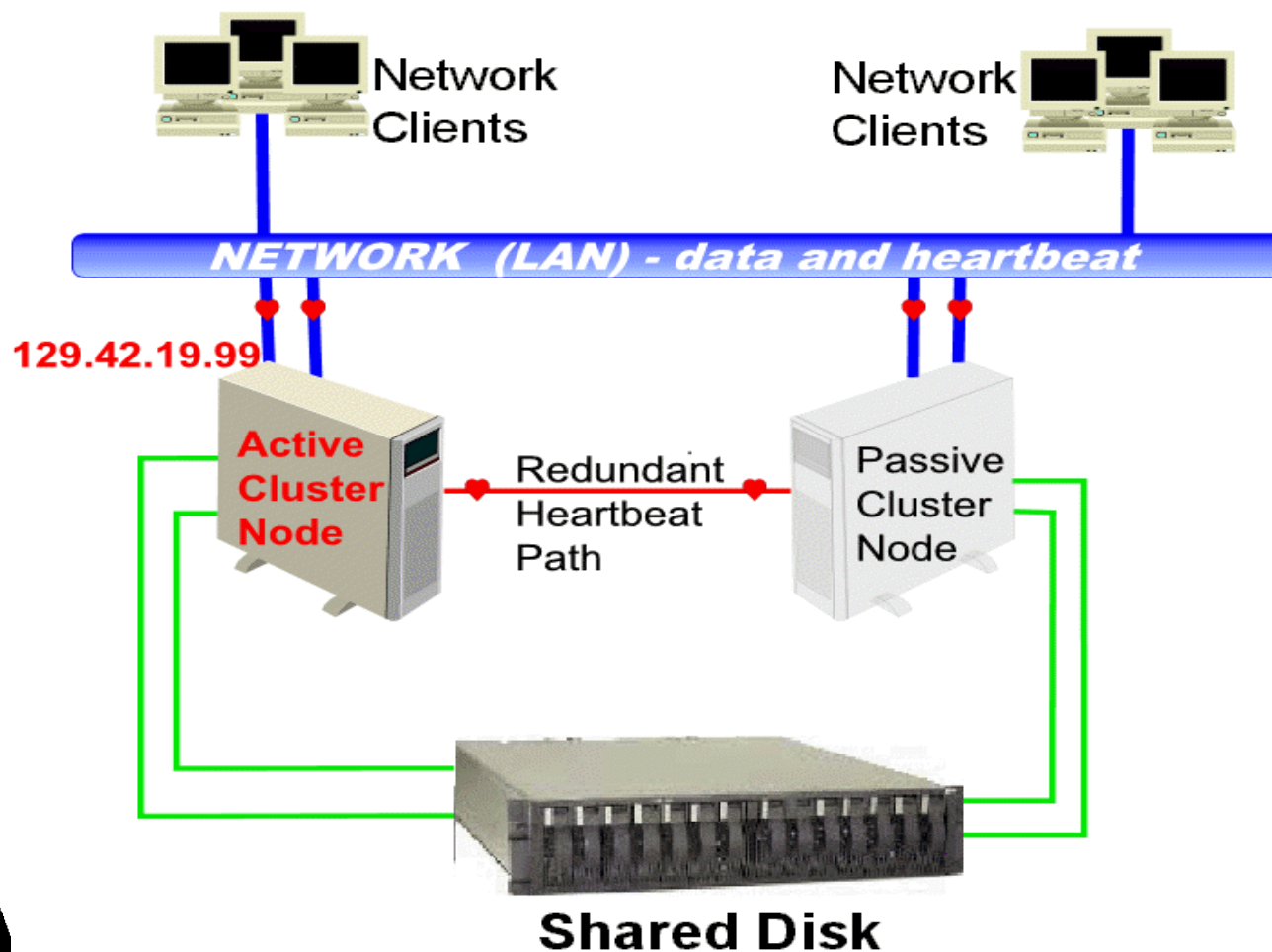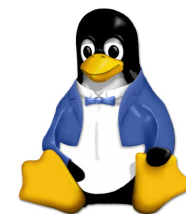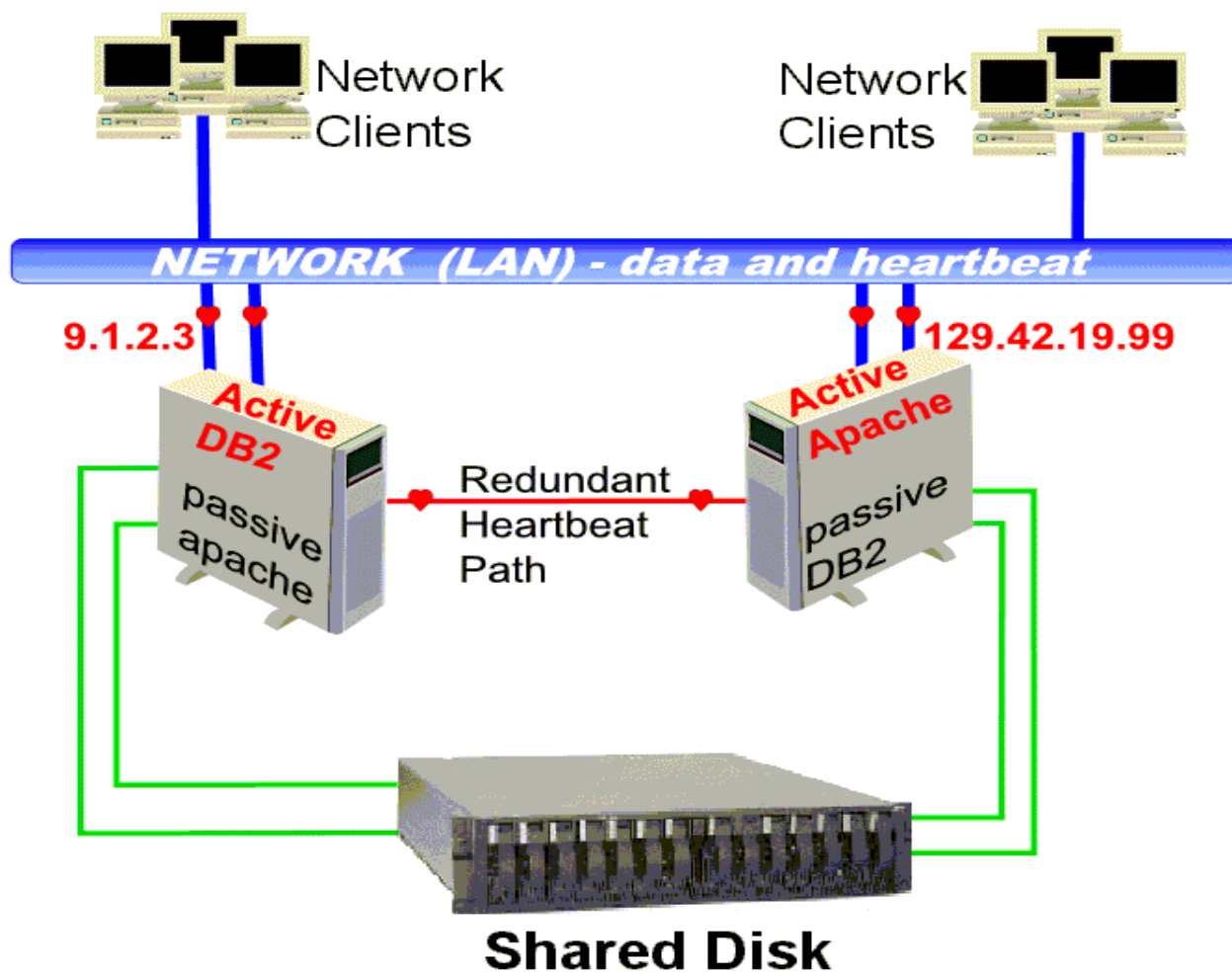
Two Node Active/Passive HA Cluster Shared Disk (DS4000, ESS, etc.)

Two Node Active/Active HA Cluster
Shared Disk (DS4000, ESS, etc.)

Network Clients

Network Clients

NETWORK (LAN) - data and heartbeat

9.1.2.3

129.42.19.99

Active DB2

passive apache

Active Apache

passive DB2

Redundant Heartbeat Path

Shared Disk

Linux-HA ("heartbeat") Project

▶ Open Source Project   (IBM Leadership)

▶ Multiple platform solution for Linux, Solaris, *BSD, OS/X

▶ Packaged with most Linux Distributions (except Red Hat)

▶ Part of OSCAR-HA package

▶ Strong focus on ease-of-use, security, low-cost

▶ > 30K clusters in production since 1999

▶ Equal to or superior to commercial HA packages
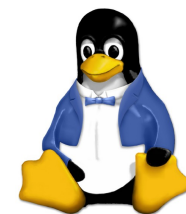
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What is the "Linux-HA" project?

- ▶ An open-community project providing basic fail over capabilities for Linux (and other OSes)

- ▶ Active, open development community led by IBM

- ▶ Wide variety of industries, applications

- ▶ Reference implementation for Open Cluster Framework (OCF) standards

- ▶ Simple to understand and easy to install

- ▶ No special hardware requirements; no kernel dependencies, all user space

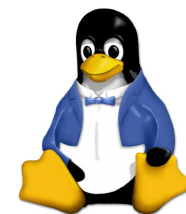- ▶ All releases tested by automatic test suites

- ▶ http://linux-ha.org/

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"Linux-HA" Successes

- FexEx – used in truck scheduling
- The Weather Channel (weather.com)
- BBC – internet infrastructure
- CERN – grid services
- Los Alamos National Laboratories – badge readers
- Sony - manufacturing processes
- United Nations
- Intuit (Quicken, TurboTax, etc.) use it for firewalls
- Agilent Technologies in Fort Collins – 3 clusters
- ISO New England manages the New England power grid using 12 "Linux HA" clusters
- University of Toledo – 20K user WebCT System
- Emageon – medical imaging services
- ADC – telco provisioning manager product (w/ x330/335)
- Incredimail uses "Linux HA" on IBM hardware
- Bavarian Radio Station (Munich) used "Linux HA" and xSeries for coverage of 2002 Olympics in Salt Lake City
- More listed at: http://linux-ha.org/SuccessStories

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Linux-HA Capabilities

- Supports n-node clusters – where 'n' is currently <= something like 16

- Active/Passive or full Active/Active

- Can use UDP bcast, mcast, ucast comm.

- Fails over on node failure, or on service (resource) failure

- Fails over on loss of IP connectivity, or arbitrary criteria

- Support for the OCF resource management standard

- Sophisticated dependency model with rich constraint support (resources, groups, incarnations, master/slave)

- XML-based resource configuration

- Configuration and monitoring GUI

- Support for OCFS2 cluster filesystem – others coming

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Linux-HA futures being considered

▶ Business Continuity support (in source control now)

▶ Specific virtualization support

- ▸ Transparent migration
- ▸ "Containerized" resources (peek inside client VM via proxy)

▶ Increase number of nodes directly supported

▶ Loosen cluster definition to manage *many* more nodes through hierarchical proxies

▶ Integration with provisioning software

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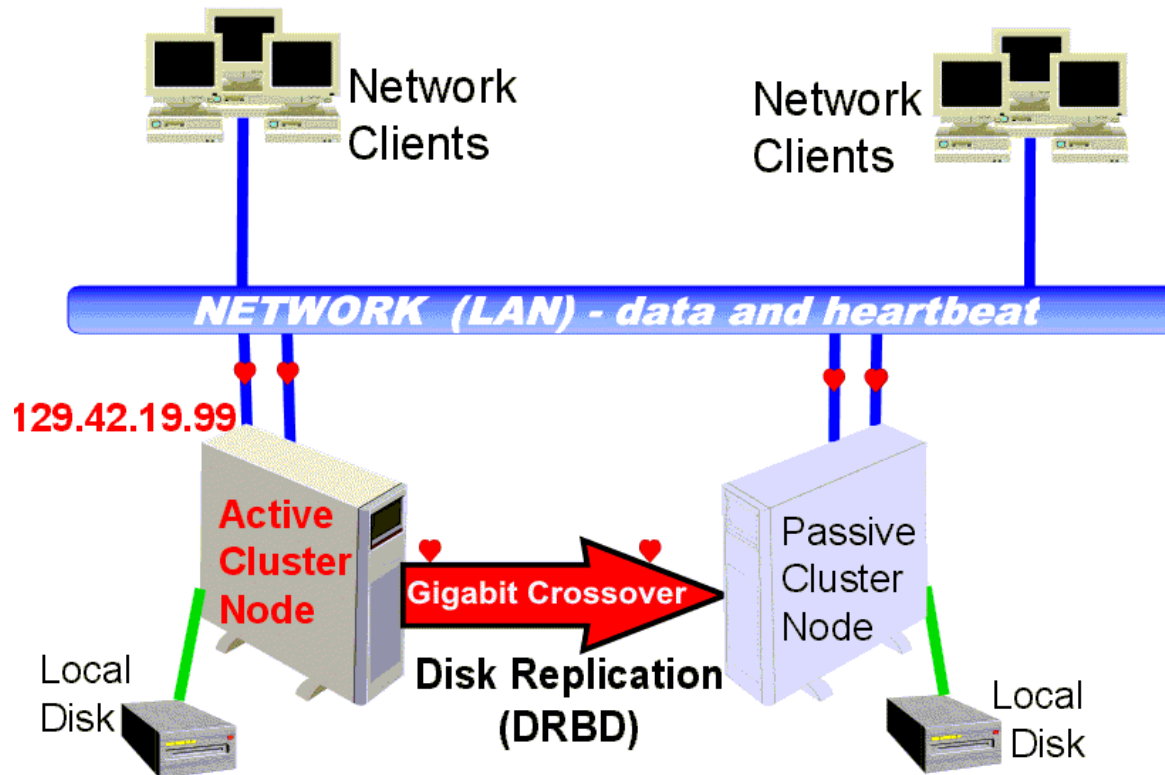# DRBD – Distributed Replicating Block Device RAID1 over the LAN

- DRBD is a block-level replication technology – it works underneath any (non-clustered) filesystem

- Every time a block is written on the master side, it is copied over the LAN and written on the slave side

- It is *extremely* cost-effective – common with xSeries

- Typically, a dedicated replication link is used

- Also used with slower links for Business Continuity

- Worst-case around 10% throughput loss – typically negligible

- Current versions have very fast "full" resync

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Two Node Active/Passive HA Cluster
Real-Time Disk Replication (DRBD)
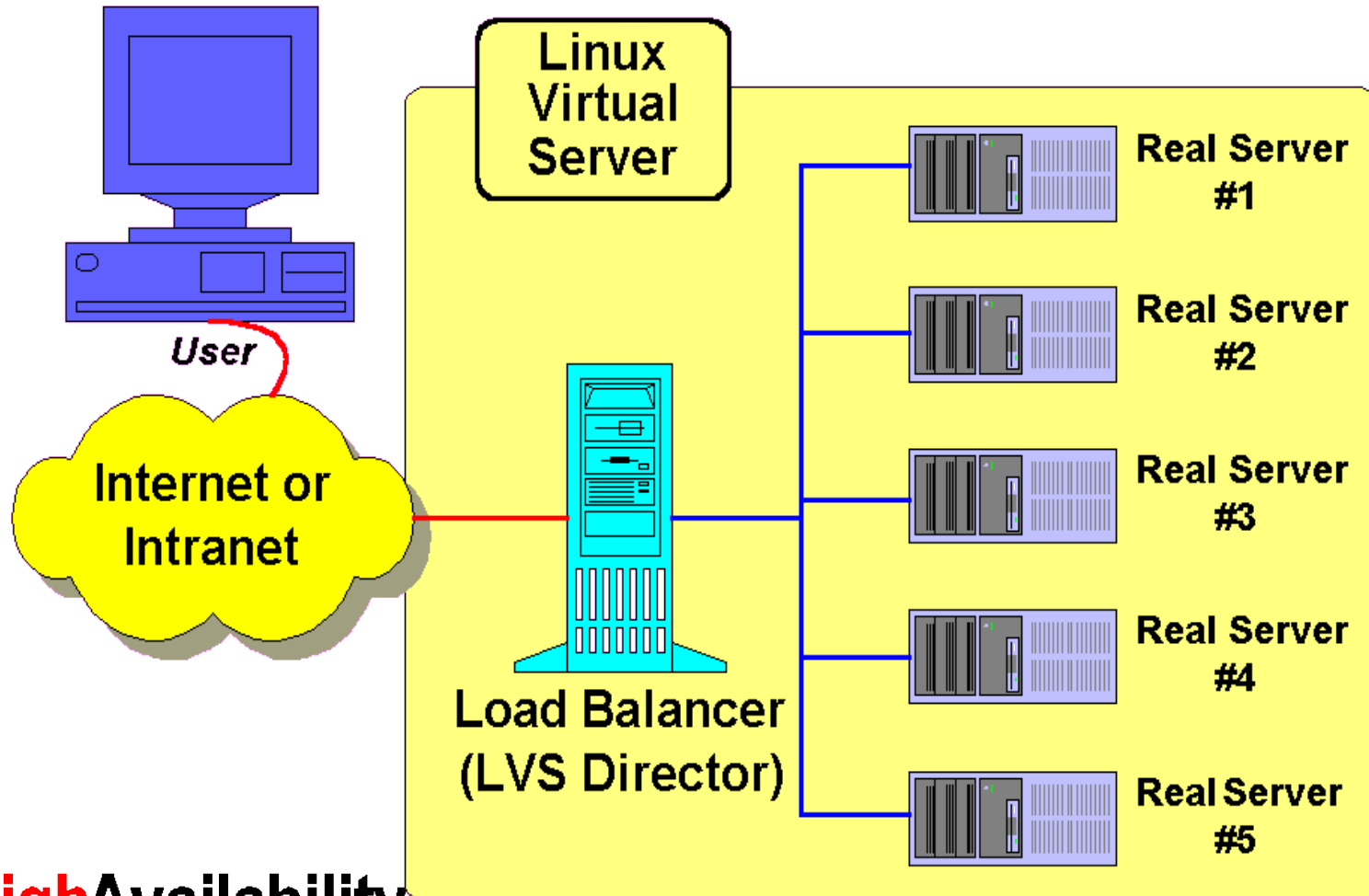### *DRBD = Distributed Replicating Block Device*

Linux Virtual Server (LVS) Project

▶ Linux Virtual Server (LVS/ipvs) comes with Linux, very widely used

- ▶ IP sprayer type of load balancer

- ▶ Commonly used in "server farm" type arrangements

- ▶ Integrates well with Linux-HA

- ▶ Used in many mission-critical applications (like medical imaging, credit card authorization, nuclear facilities)

- ▶ Some customers perform stateful load-balancer failover in less than .5 seconds

- ▶ Support for stateful active/active load balancer clusters
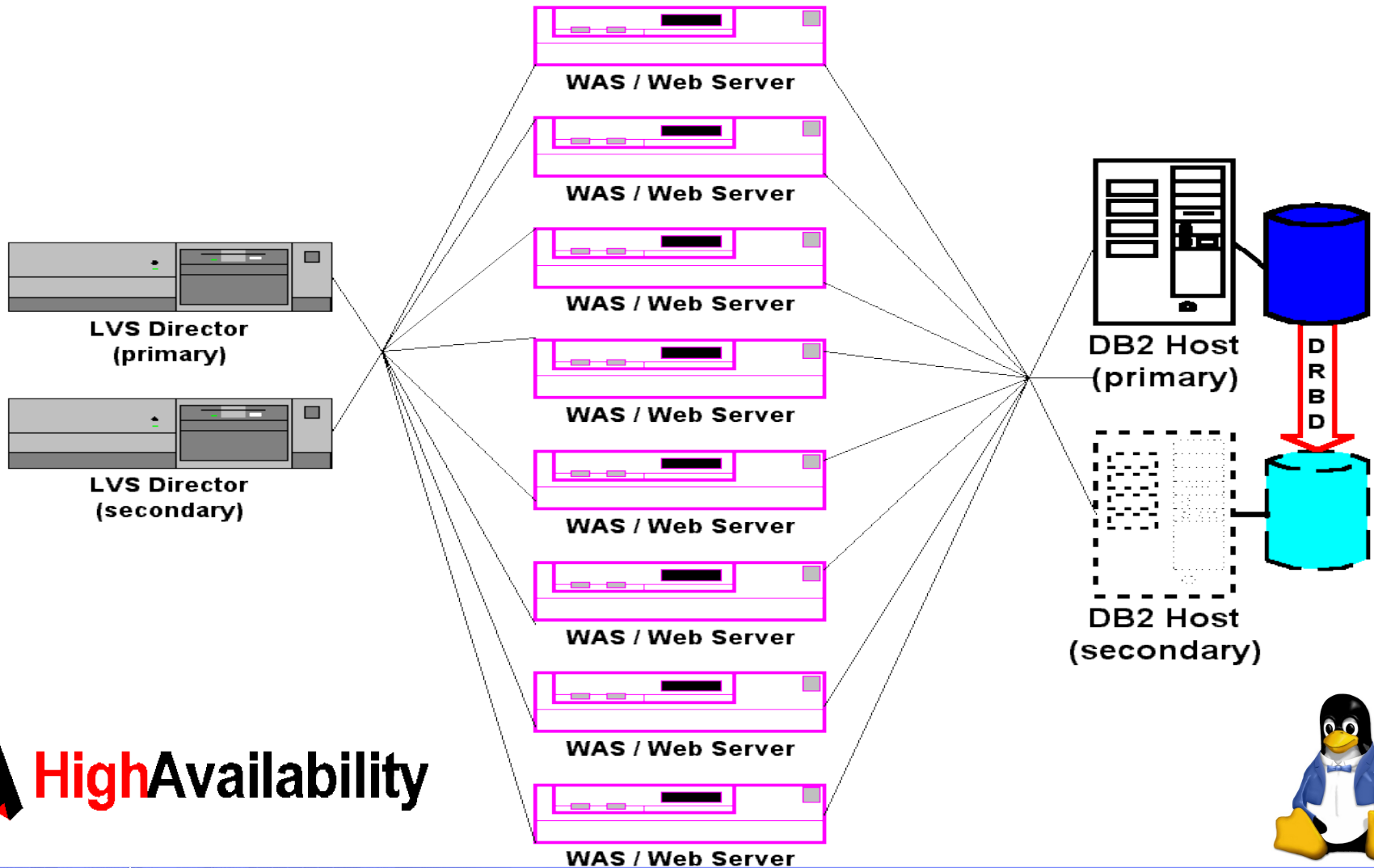
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LVS In Action

Plays Well With Others

▶ Each of these independent services can work together to scale to large systems

▶ All single points of failure can be eliminated

▶ High-Availability, Load Balancing work together nicely

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Linux-HA, DRBD and LVS Working Together

References

► http://linux-ha.org/

► http://www.drbd.org/

► http://www.linuxvirtualserver.org/

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